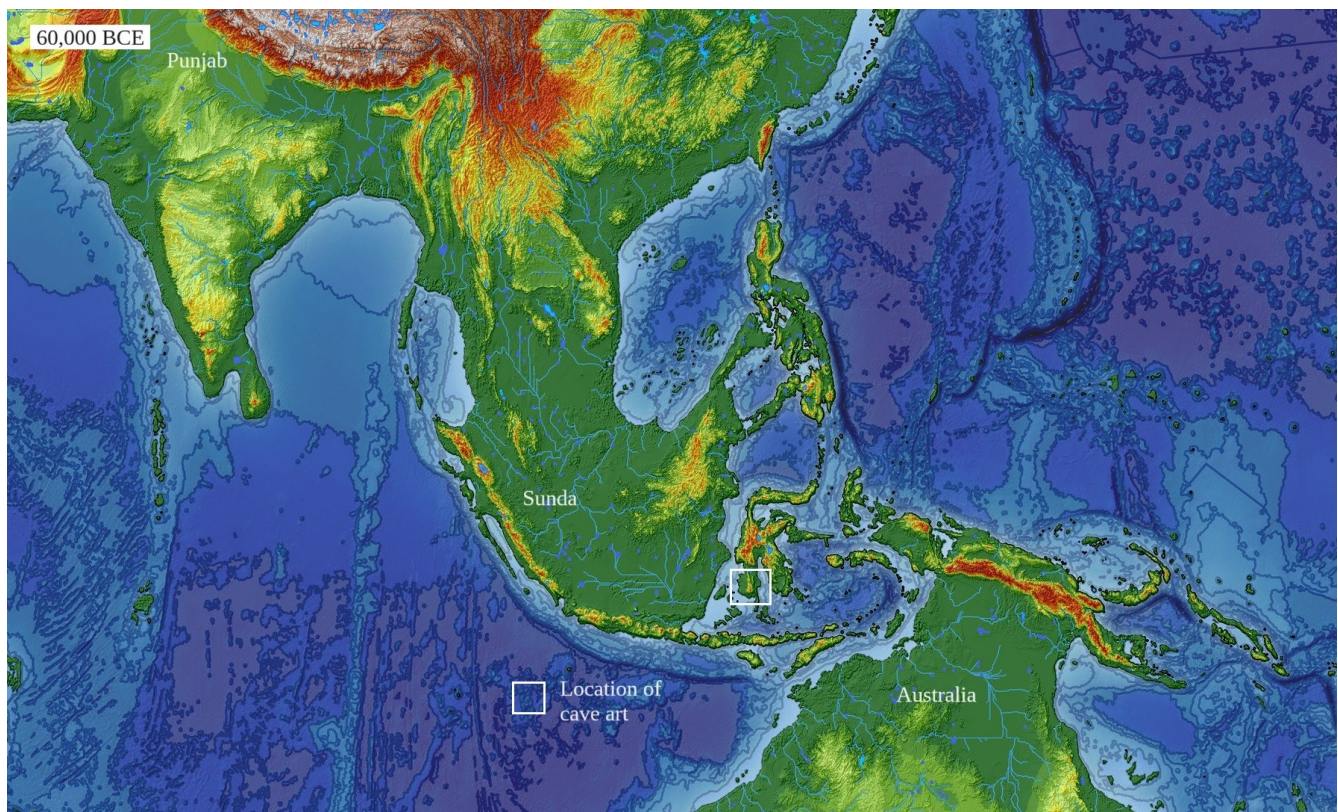


## The DNA C in Sunda Land, an Archeological View

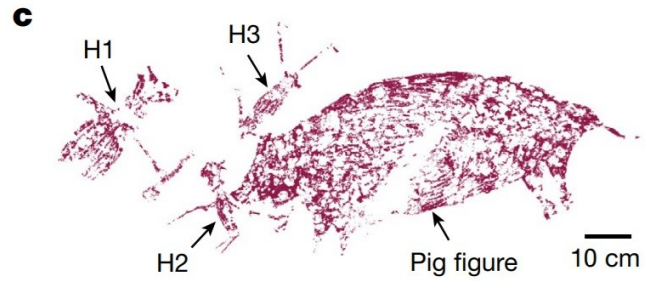
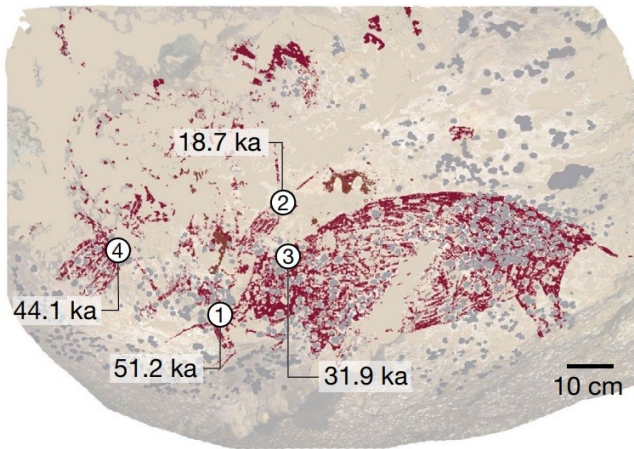
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

The DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that sixty thousand years ago the DNA C lived in Punjab, the current Thar desert. At that time, Punjab was a fertile valley with rainwater rivers and lakes. It attracted the C from Africa. The Yamuna river that originated in Punjab flowed all the way to the Bay of Bengal. The C followed the Yamuna to a fertile valley called Sunda, that stretched from Bangladesh to Australia. They lived in Sunda, not Australia. Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt, and Sunda was submerged. The C moved east to reach China and Mongolia. A few people were lost in Australia. They are now known as the aborigine.

The C lived in Sunda from 60,000 BCE to 20,000 BCE. They vacated Punjab when it became the Thar desert. The C in Sunda painted the animals they hunted for food, in several caves at a location as shown in the map below.



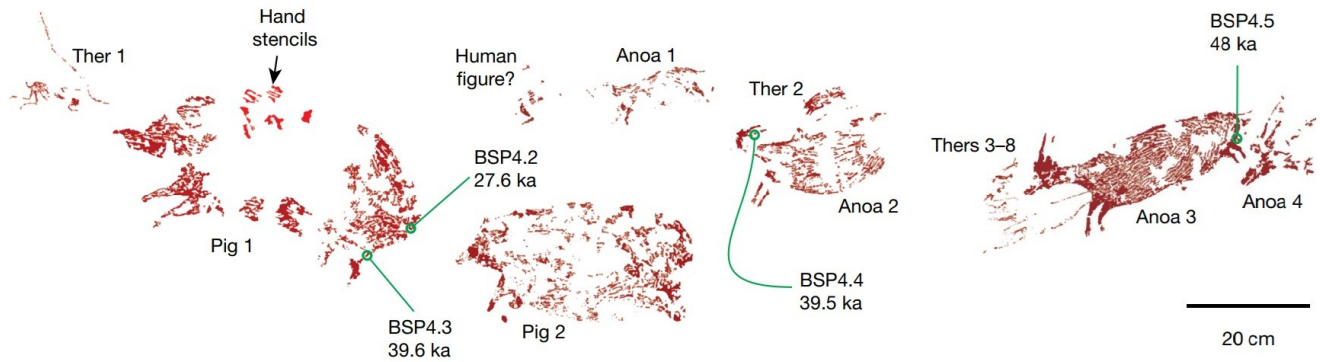
The above map is a computer simulation of the landscape of sixty thousand years ago, when much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels.



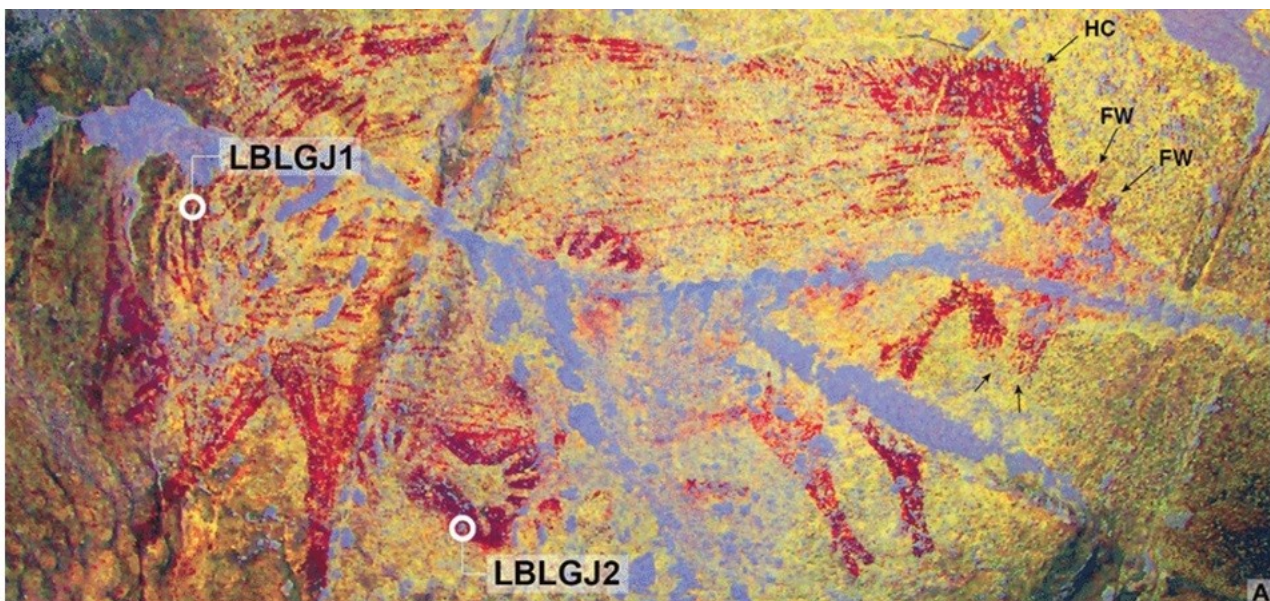
The above painting in Leang Karampuang cave, Sulawesi island of Indonesia, shows a pig hunted by three humans. The mineral deposits accumulated on the painting were dated from 51.2 ka (1) to 18.7 ka (2). The painting was rendered before 51.2 thousand years ago (51.2 ka). The H1, H2, and H3 were human figures.



Painting of a pig at Leang Tedongnge cave dated to 45,000 BCE (Photo: Maxime Aubert).



The above painting in Leang Bulu Sipong cave, Sulawesi, shows two kinds of animals that are native to Sulawesi: (1) Pig, and (2) Anoa (buffalo like animal found only in Sulawesi). “Ther” refers to therianthropes (a composite of human and animal), most likely the hunters used animal costumes to camouflage. The mineral deposits accumulated on the painting were dated from 48 ka (4.5) to 27.6 ka (4.2). The painting was rendered before 48 thousand years ago (48 ka).



Red pig figure at Leang Balangajia cave dated to 32,000 BCE (Photo: A. A. Oktaviana).

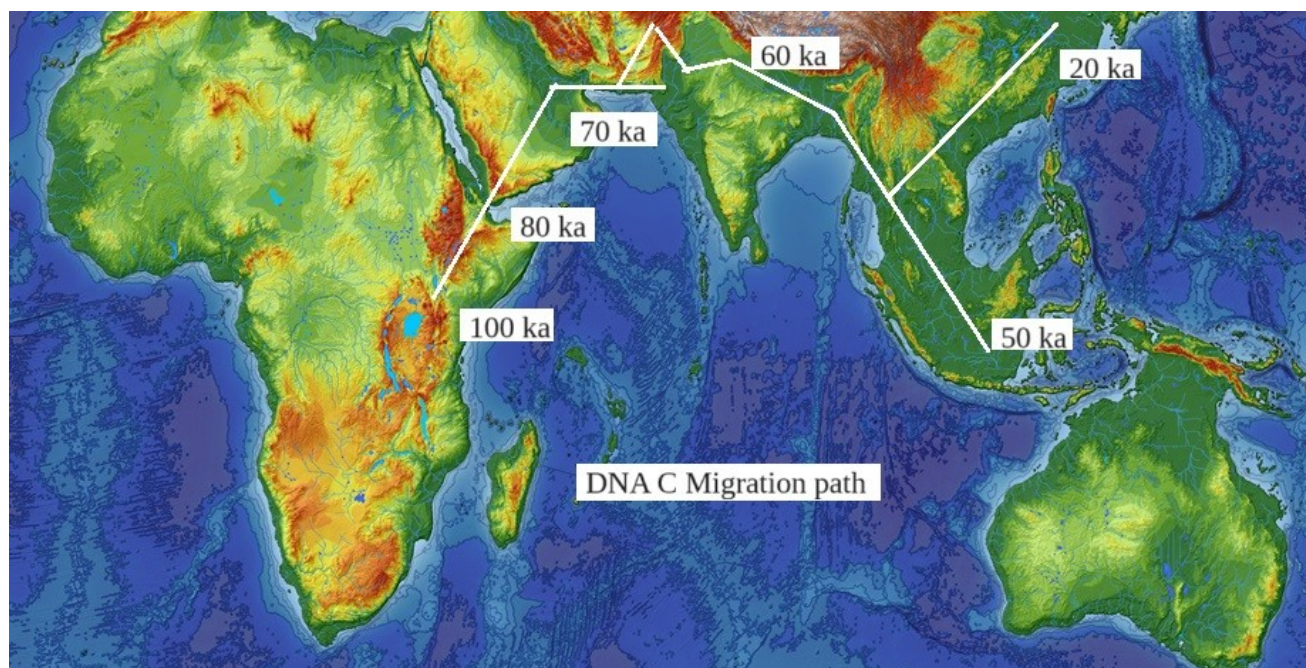
The above paintings are sufficient to prove that the C were in Sunda (Sulawesi) 50 thousand years ago. They moved from Punjab (Thar desert) to Sunda, along the Yamuna, a perennial rainwater river.

DNA samples of the C are found from Baluchistan (Iran) to Punjab (Himachal) to Bangladesh (Bihar) to Sunda (South East Asia) to China and Mongolia. They voluntarily left Africa 100 thousand years ago in search of dependable perennial

rainwater resources. They lived only along the rainwater rivers and lakes. They were forced to move out of Sunda, 20 thousand years ago, by the melting glaciers.

The above paintings are the oldest known narrative cave art in human history. They were painted forty thousand years before the European (DNA R1) Stone Age culture came into existence. They were dated with the latest sophisticated laser technology to be authentic. The cave paintings are made available to the scientific community in the link [Sunda cave art](#), courtesy of the researchers at the Griffith University, Australia.

Highly advanced human cultures existed for tens of thousands of years before the Stone Age culture of Europe. What is currently taught as evolution from the Stone Age to Iron Age is the history of Europeans (R1), not the human history (C).



The C in India are the C5 (C-M356), in China and Mongolia they are the C2 (C-M217), and in Australia they are the aborigine (C-M347). The C lived in Baluchistan, India, and Sunda, not Australia. The aborigine were lost when Sunda was submerged.

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